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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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THE following excellent Paper, taken from Mr. *Addiſon*'s FREEHOLDER, is ſo truly applicable to the preſent Times, that I doubt not its being acceptable to the Public.

——*Incendia lumen*
Præbebant; aliquiſque malo fuit uſus in illo.
Ov. Met. l. 2. v. 331.

SIR *Francis Bacon*, in the Dedication before his Hiſtory of *Henry* the Seventh, obſerves, that peaceable Times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh Materials for a Writer: As hilly Countries afford the moſt entertaining Proſpects, though a Man would chooſe to travel through a plain one. To this we may add, That the Times, which are full of Diſorders and Tumults, are likewiſe the fulleſt of Inſtruction. Hiſtory indeed furniſhes us with very diſtinct Accounts of Factions, Conſpiracies, Civil Wars and Rebellions, with the fatal Conſequences that attend them: But they do not make ſuch deep and laſting Impreſſions on our Minds, as Events of the ſame nature, to which we have ourſelves been Witneſſes, and in which we or our Friends and Acquaintance have been Sufferers. As Adverſity makes a Man Wiſe in his private Affairs, civil Calamities give him Prudence and Circumſpection in his publick Conduct.

The Miſeries of the Civil War under the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, and the Conſequences which enſued upon them, did, for many Years, deter the Inhabitants of our Iſland from the Thoughts of engaging anew in ſuch deſperate Undertakings; and convinced them by fatal Experience, that nothing could be ſo pernicious to the *Engliſh*, and ſo oppoſite to the Genius of the People, as the Subverſion of Monarchy. In the like Manner we may hope that the great Expences brought upon the Nation by the preſent Rebellion; the Sufferings of innocent People, who have lived in that Place which was the Scene of it; with that dreadful Proſpect of Ruin and Confuſion which muſt have followed its Succeſs; will ſecure us from the like Attempts for the future, and fix His Majeſty upon the Throne of *Great-Britain*; eſpecially when thoſe who are prompted to ſuch wicked Practices reflect upon the Puniſhments to which the Criminals have expoſed themſelves, and the Miſeries in which they have involved their Relations, Friends, and Families.

It will be likewiſe worth their while to conſider, how ſuch Tumults and Riots, as have been encouraged by many, who, we may hope, did not propoſe to themſelves ſuch fatal Conſequences, lead to a Civil War: and how naturally that ſeditious kind of Converſation, which many ſeem to think conſiſtent with their Religion and Morality, ends in an open Rebellion. I queſtion not but the more virtuous and conſiderate Part of our Malecontents are now ſtung with a very juſt Remorſe for this their Manner of Proceeding, which has ſo viſibly tended to the Deſtruction of their Friends, and the Sufferings of their Country. This may, at the ſame time, prove an inſtructive Leſſon to the Boldeſt and Braveſt among the Diſaffected, not to build any Hopes upon the talkative Zealots of their Party; who have ſhewn by their whole Behaviour, that their Hearts are equally filled with Treaſon and Cowardiſe. An Army of Trumpeters would give as great Strength to a Cauſe, as the Confederacy of Tongue-Warriors; who, like thoſe military Muſicians, content themſelves with animating their Friends to Battle, and run out of the Engagement upon the firſt Onſet.

But one of the moſt uſeful Maxims we can learn from the preſent Rebellion, is, That nothing can be more contemptible and inſignificant, than the Scum of a People, when they are inſtigated againſt a King, who is ſupported by the Two Branches of the Legiſlature. A Mob may pull down a Meeting-houſe, but will never be able to overturn a Government, which has a couragious and wiſe Prince at the Head of it, and one who is zealouſly aſſiſted by the great Council of the Nation, that beſt know the Value of him. The Authority of the Lords and Commons of *Great-Britain*, in conjunction with that of their Sovereign, is not to be controul'd by a tumultuary Rabble. It is big with Fleets and Armies, can fortify itſelf with what Laws it ſhall judge proper for its own Defence, can command the Wealth of the Kingdom for the Security of the People, and engage the whole Proteſtant Intereſt of *Europe* in ſo good and juſt a Cauſe. A diſorderly Multitude, contending with the Body of the Legiſlature, is like a Man in a Fit under the Conduct of one in the Fulneſs of his Health and Strength. Such a one is ſure to be over-ruled in a little time, though he deals about his Blows, and exerts himſelf in the moſt furious Convulſions while the Diſtemper is upon him.

We may farther learn from the Courſe of the preſent Rebellion, who among the Foreign States in our Neighbourhood are the true and natural Friends of *Great-Britain*, if we obſerve which of them gave us their Aſſiſtance in reducing our Country to a State of Peace and Tranquillity, and which of them uſed their Endeavours to heighten our Confuſions, and plunge us into all the Evils of a Civil War. I ſhall only take Notice under this Head, that in former Ages it was the conſtant Policy of *France* to raiſe and cheriſh inteſtine Feuds and Diſcords in the Iſle of *Great-Britain*, that we might either fall a Prey into their Hands, or that they might proſecute their Deſigns upon the Continent with leſs Interruption. Innumerable Inſtances of this Nature occur in Hiſtory. The moſt remarkable one was that in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt. Though that Prince was married to a Daughter of *France*, and was perſonally beloved and eſteemed in the *French* Court, it is well known that they abetted both Parties in the Civil War, and always furniſhed Supplies to the weaker Side, leſt there ſhould be an end put to thoſe fatal Diviſions.

We might alſo obſerve, that this Rebellion has been a means of diſcovering to His Majeſty, how much he may depend upon the Profeſſions and Principles of the ſeveral Parties among his own Subjects; who are thoſe Perſons that have eſpouſed his Intereſts with Zeal or Indifference; and who among them are influenced to their Allegiance by Places, Duty, or Affection. But as theſe, and ſeveral other Conſiderations, are obvious to the Thoughts of every Reader, I ſhall conclude, with obſerving how naturally many of thoſe, who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the Name of the *High-Church*, unite themſelves to the Cauſe of *Popery*; ſince it is manifeſt that all the Proteſtants concerned in the Rebellion were ſuch as gloried in this Diſtinction.

It would be very unjuſt, to charge all who have ranged themſelves under this new Denomination, as if they had done it with a Deſign to favour the Intereſts of Popery. But it is certain that many of them, who at their firſt ſetting out were moſt averſe to the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, have by the Cunning of our Adverſaries been inſpired with ſuch an unreaſonable Averſion to their Proteſtant Brethren, and taught to think ſo favourably of the *Roman Catholick* Principles, (not to mention the Endeavours that have been uſed to reconcile the the Doctrines of the two Churches, which are in themſelves as oppoſite as Light and Darkneſs) that they have been drawn over inſenſibly into its Intereſts. It is no wonder therefore, that ſo many of theſe deluded Zealots have been engaged in a Cauſe which they at firſt abhorr'd, and have wiſhed or acted for the Succeſs of an Enterprize, that might have ended in the Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion in this Kingdom, and in all *Europe*. In ſhort, they are like the *Syrians*, who were firſt ſmitten with Blindneſs, and unknowingly led out of their Way into the Capital of their Enemy's Country; inſomuch that the Text tells us, *When they opened their Eyes, they found themſelves in the midſt of* Samaria.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Hanover, July 28, N. S.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Thomas Robinſon, his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to be joint Plenipotentiary with the Earl of Sandwich, at the Congreſs at Aix la Chapelle. And alſo to appoint Richard Leveſon Gower and Edward Wortley Montagu, Eſqrs. to execute the Office of his Majeſty's Secretary at the ſaid Congreſs.

Bruſſels, July 31, N S. Advertiſements having been put up, that the Wood which the French have at Rupelmonde, and that which they had deſigned to build Boats and Gallies with, as well as what had been cut down in the Wood of Soignes, will be expoſed to Sale ſome Time next Month, it is apprehended that they will ſoon evacuate the conquer'd Countries. The Regiment of Vincens Infantry, which is here in Garriſon, will march on Sunday towards Dunkirk, in order to rejoin the Battalion which has been in Garriſon there ſince laſt Winter. The Regiment de la Couronne is to ſet out to rejoin the Regiment which is in Garriſon at Liſle. And the Royal Regiment, which is at Arcos, will begin its March the 10th following, to join the fourth Battalion which is at Ypres. It is aſſured, that when they are all rejoined, there will be a Reform in all the French Regiments.

Hague, Aug. 2, N.S. There are Letters from Provence, which mention, that the Engliſh Fleet had anchored before Villa Franca and Nice, and that Marſhal Belleiſle had given a grand Entertainment to all the Officers thereof. It is confidently ſaid, that the King of Sardinia's Army had repaſſed the Var, and that the Cavalry was to return upon the Rhone and into the Vivares. The French King, we hear, will confirm to Marſhal Saxe the Title of Governor-General of the Low Countries, and that, in Conſequence thereof, he will have fifty Guards in the ſame Manner as one of the Princes of the Blood. Orders have been ſent from Ma-

drid to Barcelona, to prepare Quarters for the Troops which compoſed the Army of the Infant Don Philip.

The Walloon and Spaniſh Guards, with Part of the Cavalry, will be ſoon in Languedoc, if they are not already arrived there. An Expreſs has been ſent to Cadiz for the Regiſter Ship la Reine to ſail immediately, with Orders to M. Reggio at the Havanna, to return to Europe with his Squadron, and to bring the Treaſure on board it, as ſoon as the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities ſhall take Place. The ſame Ship will alſo carry the like Orders to the Ships at La Vera Cruz, Lima, and Carthagena, as well as to the other Places in the Indies.

Peterſburgh, July 15. As all the Advices we have from Stockholm ſpeak of his Swediſh Majeſty's Health, as declining every Day, the Court ſeems to be extremely attentive to what is paſſing in that Kingdom, and Orders have been actually tranſmitted to the General who commands at Wibourg, to have a ſtrict Eye upon the Motion of the Swediſh Troops in Finland, and to act accordingly. Since that we have been informed, that the Regiment of Smolensko, conſiſting of fifteen hundred Men, commanded by Colonel Albedil, and four other Battalions, of ſeven hundred Men each, with two Regiments of Dragoons, each conſiſting of a thouſand Men, will be embarked in a very few Days for Finland. W. E.

Leghorn, July 18. Letters from Corſica adviſe, that the Genoſe had attempted to ſurprize the Tower of Paludella, poſſeſs'd by the Rebels. In order to excute this Project, they put on board two Gallies, a Galliot, and four Gondolas, 500 regular Troops, with ſome Pieces of Cannon. When theſe Troops landed, ſo great a Fire was made from the Tower, that they regained, with Precipitation, the Veſſels which brought them. Their Commander, after having for ſome Time cannonaded the Town from his Galleys, ſent a Meſſage to the Sieur Battiſti, Governor of the Tower, to acquaint him that he deſired to have a Conference with him. Hoſtages having been given by the Commander of the Genoeſe, the Sieur Battiſti went to confer with him. The Commander uſed the ſtrongeſt Arguments to perſuade the Sieur to ſurrender, who ſteaddily reſiſted all Offers, and apprehending that ſome Violence might poſſibly be uſed to him, as ſome Menaces which dropp'd ſeem'd to indicate, he contrived a Stratagem, in order to be ſet at Liberty. He pretended that he had given Orders to his Garriſon, if he was not ſent back in two Hours Time, to hang up the Hoſtages at the Top of the Tower, and as that Term was near expir'd, there was no Time to loſe, in order to ſave their Lives. Upon which he was immediately diſmiſs'd, and the Hoſtages having been reſtor'd, the Genoeſe ſail'd back again. ib.

Bologna, July 23. It is aſſured here, that on the 18th the Piedmonteſe evacuated the City of Placentia, and that the Auſtrians will ſoon conſign it to the Infant Don Philip. The new Biſhop of Volterre was on the 14th Inſtant arreſted at Florence; the Officers who ſeized him having ſearched his Coffers and his Pockets, and kept him three Hours, afterwards conducted him to the Citadel, and the Night following to another Fort, where he has a Guard conſtantly in his Room. All his Papers have been ſeized. ib.

Warſaw, July 20. We have been informed, that the little City of Izlow, ſituated upon the Frontiers of Ruſſia, has been reduced to Aſhes by Fire; and that the foreign Merchants who were come thither from ſeveral Places by reaſon of the Fair, had loſt a great Part of their Effects. ib.

Vienna, July 24. As the Reſtitution of the Low Countries depends in ſome ſort upon the Evacuation of the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, the Court has ſent Orders to Count Brown to make the neceſſary Preparations, that this Evacuation may ſuffer no Delay, but may be made in the Time agreed upon: It has alſo given Orders to adjuſt as ſoon as poſſible the Difficulties which ſubſiſt between this Court and the Republic of Genoa, as well in reſpect to the Auſtrian Priſoners which are in that Capital, as in regard to the Pretenſions on both Sides, to the end that nothing may interrupt the Execution of what ſhall have been ſtipulated at Aix. ib.

Sir Thomas Robinſon is requeſted by this Court to communicate to his Britannick Majeſty the Form by which her Imperial Majeſty is diſpoſed to concur to the general Guaranty of Sileſia, which is, that the King of Pruſſia ſhall reciprocally guaranty to the Empreſs-Queen all the Territories which her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be in Poſſeſſion of, at the Time of the ſigning of the Treaty Definitive. ib.

Vienna, July 27. The Empreſs Queen advances happily in her Pregnancy. We have now three great Stateſmen employed in ſettling the new Regulations, with reſpect to raiſing the Revenue. Sir Thomas Robinſon, his Britannick Majeſties Miniſter here, having received two Couriers from Hanover within theſe few Days, after taking Leave of their Imperial Majeſties, and the Empreſs Dowager, ſet out this Morning in order to go and attend the King his Maſter. The Arch-Duke Joſeph who has been very ill ſome Days, and who, it was apprehended would have had the Small-Pox, is much better. The Affair of Baron Trenck has again taken an unlucky Turn, which is ſaid to be owing to ſome new Diſcoveries. ib.

Franckfort, Auguſt 1. Letters from the Upper Palatinate import, that an Expreſs was arrived from Hanover, with Orders for proviſionally ſuſpending the March of the Ruſſian Troops, and to cauſe them to canton in the Country where they actually are, until his Britannick Majeſty and the States General ſhall think proper to ſend freſh Orders upon this Subject. ib.

Aix la Chapelle, July 31. Baron Waſſenaer, Second Plenipotentiary from the States-General, is returned from the Hague. The general Opinion is that the Work of Peace will be concluded in the Cabinets of London, Verſailles, &c. and that the formal Congreſs will be of ſhort Duration, and merely to give a Sanction to their Proceedings. ib.

Auguſt 2. Hitherto there has only been private Conferences between the Miniſters of the reſpective Powers, and it is queſtioned whether there will be any general ones. Moſt of the Points which are to ſerve as a Baſis to the definitive Treaty, are already regulated, and it is aſſured that the laſt Hand will be put thereto before the 20th of this Month. There are ſtill ſome Difficulties relating to the reciprocal Pretenſions of the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain. The Marquis de Soto-Major, Plenipotentiary from his Catholick Majeſty, has taken a Tour to France, to confer upon this Subject with the Duke de Hueſcar: It is hoped, that at his Return theſe Difficulties will be entirely removed, and that the Miniſters will immediately proceed to the ſigning of the General Peace. It is reported, that after the Ratification of the Peace, a Sort of Congreſs will be held in ſome other Place, in order to regulate the Pretenſions which could not be adjuſted by the preſent definitive Treaty. ib.

Hanover, Auguſt 2. The Report of a grand Alliance between ſome of the principal Courts of Europe, and of the Empire, ſtill continues, and it is aſſured that the King of Pruſſia will be one of the principal Contractors. ib.

Berlin, Auguſt 3. The King has conferred on Major-General Schwerin, the Charge of Captain of the Bailliage of Fiſchauſen in Pruſſia, and M. de Pannewitz, Major of the Regiment of the Field Artillery, is declared Lieutenant Colonel of the Body of Artillery which his Majeſty is forming in Sileſia. ib.

Leipſick, Auguſt 3. We learn that Count Henry XXIV. of Reuſs, eldeſt Brother of the younger Branch of that Family is dead at the Caſtle of Scheleitz, of a Diſorder in his Breaſt, accompanied by an Inflammation, aged ſixty-ſeven Years, after an Illneſs of about twelve Days. ib.

Paris, Auguſt 2. The King having been informed of the Famine at Bourdeaux, which has cauſed more than ten thouſand People to periſh, has ordered his Miniſters to enquire into the Cauſe of this Calamity. M. d'Argenſon having in Conſequence thereof, wrote to the Intendant of that City, this Magiſtrate has accuſed four Members of the Parliament, among whom is the Procureur, and one of the Advocates General. Upon which the Parliament received Orders immediately to ſend theſe four Magiſtrates to Court, to give an Account of their Conduct: But being arrived at Compeigne, his Majeſty, without vouchſafing to hear them, baniſhed them into Lower Normandy. ib.

Antwerp, Auguſt 1. The Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle arrived here Yeſterday, and was received with a Diſcharge of the Cannon from our Ramparts, and her Grace ſet out the next Day for Hanover: The Troops in Garriſon were ranged on each Side the Streets though which that Lady paſſed. ib.

Rotterdam, Auguſt 3. We learn by ſome Ships arrived from Martinico and Guardeloupe, that out of thirty-ſix Veſſels from Martinico for the Ports of France twenty-two are fallen into the Hands of the Engliſh. ib.

Eyndhoven, Auguſt 4. It is affirmed that the Duke of Cumberland will go Tomorrow or next Day for Hanover, and that the greateſt Part of the Engliſh National Troops are to be in Readineſs to croſs the Seas. ib.

Hague, Auguſt 4. The Fubbs Yacht has been at Helvoetſluys ever ſince the 30th of laſt Month, to wait there for the Return of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland from Hanover, and afterwards to carry him into England. They write from Hanover, that the King of Great Britain was Yeſterday to return to Herenhauſen from the Journey which he took to Gottingen, and that in his Way his Majeſty was to have an Interview with the Duke of Brunſwick Wolffenbuttel. ib.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

They write from Milan, that a Lieutenant in the German Service, whoſe Proceſs has been long depending for having facilitated, many Months ago, a Correſpondence between the Genoeſe Hoſtages there, and their Friends at Home, has received Sentence, by which he is caſhiered, rendered incapable of Service, and baniſhed for ever out of the Territories of her Imperial Majeſty. The Day Judgment was pronounced he was conducted to the Frontiers of Switzerland by a Guard, and there diſmiſſed. W. E.

The famous Queſtion, *Why don't you hang* Conſtrom? makes a great Noiſe in Holland; and it is believed that it will not be at all leſſened by publiſhing the Trial of General la Roque; but that the Populace will inſiſt upon knowing, at leaſt as much about the throwing away of Bergen-op-Zoom, as they did the giving up Hulſt, and the Forts in its Neighbourhood. ib.

According to private Letters from Stockholm, there is a great Fermentation there, and the Chiefs of a certain Party meet almoſt every Evening. It is believed that a very important Event in that Kingdom will very ſoon happen. ib.

A Commiſſion of the Peace has paſſed the Great Seal for the County of Cambridge. ib.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, and Mr. Juſtice Denniſon, ſet out for the Home Circuit, which begins on Monday next at Hertford. ib.

On Thurſday Night laſt, the Pariſh Officers of St. Brides, aſſiſted by a proper Number of Watchmen, Beadles, &c. ſearched ſeveral diſorderly Houſes in and about King's-head Court, Shoe-Lane, &c. took up twenty-one looſe Women, and committed them that Night to Bridewell: Next Morning they were carried before the Lord Mayor, who after three Hours Examination committed thirteen to the London Workhouſe, four to Old Bridewell, and diſcharged the remaining four, with a ſtrict Charge to behave better for the future. His Lordſhip applauded the Zeal and Prudence of the Pariſh Officers, and hoped their Example would be imitated throughout the whole City and Suburbs; he declared his Intention was to put the Laws ſtrictly into Execution againſt ſuch looſe, diſorderly People, and ſtrongly recommended it to them to continue their Endeavours to root out ſuch Peſts of Society. ib.

Several of the Sloops of War now building in the reſpective Yards, as ſoon as victualled, manned, &c. will be ordered for the Eaſt-Indies, for the Protection of the Company's Trade againſt the Parties of Angria, the famous Pirate in thoſe Parts. ib.

A Cartel Ship with French Priſoners from Leogan, having only a French Paſs, was in her Paſſage to Jamaica taken by a Spaniſh Privateer. ib.

Wedneſday a Fire broke out in the Shop of Mr. Dennis, a Hatter in Horſleydown, which burnt with great Fury, and conſumed ſeveral Out-houſes; but the Dwelling-houſe, by the timely aſſiſtance of ſome Engines, was preſerved. ib.

Thurſday Night as one Hartwell, a Porter, was gazing at the Eclipſe, in St. George's Fields, a Footpad came up to him, clapped a Piſtol to his Breaſt, and demanded his Money, telling him he muſt pay for peeping, on which he gave him four Shillings, and then the Fellow made off. ib.

Monday.

Letters from Aix-la-Chapelle of the freſheſt Date acquaint us, That the Duke de St. Severin has publickly declared, the Peace will be proclaimed at Paris on the 4th Inſtant, N. S. W. E.

Sunday was the Birth-Day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta, who then entered into the Twelfth Year of her Age. ib.

Tomorrow his Highneſs Prince Lobcowitz is to ſet out from his Houſe in Leiceſter Fields for Germany. ib.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor will hold the Fourth and laſt General Seal after Trinity Term at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall. ib.

This Day Mr. Driver, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at St. James's from Hanover, which Place he left on Wedneſday laſt, when his Majeſty and all were well there. ib.

The Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle was expected at that Ci-

ty the next Day, ſhe lying the Night before at one of his Majeſty's Palaces, about twenty Miles diſtant from that City. ib.

By the Death of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Hereford without iſſue, the title is extinct. ib.

This Day the annual Coat and Badge, given by Mr. Dogget the Comedian, were rowed for by ſix young Watermen, and won with Eaſe by Wagoon of White-Friars Stairs. ib.

Some Time ſince the Lady Steuart, Siſter to the Duke of Douglas, was delivered of two Sons at a Birth at Aix la Chapelle. ib.

Sunday the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis ſet out for Tunbridge-Wells; and the Lord Montfort, for his Seat in Cambridgeſhire. ib.

On Saturday a fine new Ship was launched from Mr. Wells's Dock at Deptford, for the Service of the Eaſt-India Company, and called the Warren, in Compliment to Admiral Warren. ib.

The Coventry Brigantine, Capt. Auſtin, for Cape de Verd from Jamaica, is taken and carried into St. Jago de Cuba. ib.

On Friday a new Ship of 800 Tons was launched at Bird's Dock: She was called the Tuſcany. We hear ſhe is deſigned for Leghorn and the Eaſt-Indies, on account of the Emperor. ib.

The Henry and James, Capt. Goodſton, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, was loſt in her Paſſage 50 Leagues S. W. of the Bermuda Iſlands; but the Captain and Crew were taken up by another Ship. ib.

Tueſday.

Yeſterday the Hon. the Artillery Company met in the Artillery Ground near Moorfields, from whench they marched to the Fields, called Baum's, near Sir George Whitmore's, where they went through a complete Exerciſe of Arms, in Honour of the Day. ib.

Letters from Paris, of the 7th of Auguſt, mention a Lottery of Twenty Million Livres, being almoſt ready to be made publick. ib.

Letters from Amſterdam of Auguſt 6, N. S. mention, that they only wait for the ſeveral Miniſters ſigning the Treaty to conclude the Peace entirely; but it is thought this will not be effected before the Return of the King from Hanover, that he may have the Pleaſure of bringing it to his Subjects in England, to convince them, the chief Motive of his Voyage was for their Good, to compleat quickly ſo agreeable a Circumſtance. ib.

By a Letter from Vienna, dated July 27, N. S. we are told, that the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke of Lorrain, came on the 25th to the Obſervatory of the Jeſuits to view the Eclipſe of the Sun, and that his Majeſty afterwards returned to Dinner to Schondrun. The 26th being the Name-Day of the Archduchеſs Maria Anne, the ſame was celebrated at Court, and the young Nobility, of the new Academical College, had the Honour to preſent to her Serene Highneſs a Copy of Verſes on the Occaſion. Young Count Ferdinand Kevenhuller, at the Head of 80 Gentlemen, carried the Word, and they had all afterwards the Honour to kiſs her Highneſs's Hand. ib.

Yeſterday as their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, with Prince George, Prince Edward, and the young Princeſſes, were going in their Barge to Kew, they came up with the Vintner's Company in their Barge, going upon a Swan-hopping Jury, his Royal Highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to order the Barges to be locked together, which done, he went on board, and ordered a very elegant cold Collation, with French Wine, &c. and after ſpending two Hours with that Freedom and Politeneſs peculiar to himſelf, he took his Leave in the moſt genteel Manner, and was pleaſed to order Ten Guineas to their Watermen. ib.

This Day General Skelton reviewed the Regiment of Blues, on Putney Heath. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelſea went out of Town, from his Houſe in Sackville-ſtreet, for the Summer Seaſon. ib.

Yeſterday a Houſe in St. James's-Street was beſet by the Populace, who broke the Windows, and did other conſiderable Damage, on a Report, that a young Woman was detained there by a Gentleman of Diſtinction, who had a Deſign to d[illegible]ch her; but, on Examination, neither of them were to be found in the Houſe, having, it is ſaid, gone off by a Back-Door. ib.

This Morning Mr. Paulin, one of the Head Coal-Meeters for the Liberty of Weſtminſter, who had the Misfortune to break his Leg Yeſterday, by a Fall from a Barge as he was viewing the Rowing Match, had his Leg cut off, and lies dangerouſly ill. ib.

The Fellow who was committed to Newgate for robbing Mrs. Green, of Racquet-Court, in Fleet-Street, laſt Wedneſday, in the Holly-Walk at Hampſtead, of her Gold Watch, has confeſſed where it was hid, and it has been ſince found, and reſtored. ib.

Laſt Thurſday Night, as the vigilant Officers of St. Bride's were ſending the lewd Women they had taken out of the diſorderly Houſes in and about King's-Head Court in Shoe-Lane, to Priſon, they were interrupted by a Gentleman, who, it ſeems, is an Officer in the Train'd Bands: He valiantly attacked two old Watchmen, who were conducting one of the Ladies to Bridewell, drew his Sword, ſwore they ſhould releaſe her, and making a full Paſs, narrowly miſſed running one of them through the Body, on which he was immediately ſecured, and carried into the Watch Houſe, and after ſome little Examination, being very much fuddled, not being able to produce a Shilling for the Watchmen to drink, and crying very plentifully for his broken Sword, he was permitted to go Home, on telling his Name, and Place of Abode. ib.

Laſt Week was married, at Mirfield in Yorkſhire, Charles Townley, Eſq; York Herald of Arms, to Miſs Eaſtwood, a very agreeable Lady, of great Merit and Fortune. ib.

The Lord Stormont, lately dead, was Brother to Mr. Murray, the Sollicitor General. ib.

Wedneſday.

On Friday was launched at Mr. Perry's Dock at Blackwall, a Ship of 650 Tons for the Eaſt-India Company's Service: She was called the Boſcawen, and the Command of her was given to Capt. Braund, Nephew to William Braund, Eſq; one of the Directors of the ſaid Company. W. E.

By the French Mail arrived on Sunday laſt there is an Account, that the Peggy, Thompſon, from Hull bound to Liſbon, was ſtranded near Calais; and it is ſaid, much about the ſame Time a Dutch Man of War of Seventy Guns, and three other Dutch Ships, ſhared the ſame Fate. ib.

The Amey and Hannah, Captain Childen, bound for the Virginia Iſlands, was loſt on the Annegada Rocks near Spaniſh Town; the Men were happily ſaved, but the Ship and Cargo are loſt. ib.

The Guardian, Capt. Paulton, bound for Virginia from New York, is loſt near Cape Hatteras, the Crew ſaved. ib.

Laſt Saturday as Mr. Elliot, a Goldſmith in Cannon-Street, was riding through Iſlington, in order to go and ſee two of his Children at Boarding-School, he had the Misfortune to be thrown by his Horſe againſt a Poſt, which killed him on the Spot; and his Body was afterwards carried into the Red Cow near Wells's Row, till his Family were acquainted with the Misfortune. ib.

Laſt Week one Baptiſta, a Swede, being arreſted for a Debt of upwards of Three Pounds, by Samuel Coleman, one of the Officers belonging to Whitechapel Court, was conveyed to the ſaid Coleman's Houſe, in Bluegate Fields, Ratcliff-Highway; where he had not been long before he cut his Throat in a ghaſtly Manner, but luckily miſſed his Windpipe. He was immediately carried to the London Infirmary, in Goodman's Fields, where he lies in a languiſhing Condition, and with little Hopes of Recovery. ib.

On Sunday laſt was married Reuben Monſon, Eſq; of Banbridge in Bucks, to Miſs Charlotte Haines, of Cavendiſh-Square; an agreeable Lady, with a large Fortune. ib.

Thurſday was married at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Mr. Smithſon, a Surgeon, to Miſs Nelthorpe, Daughter of Sir Henry Nelthorpe, of the County of Lincoln, Bart. deceaſed. ib.

York, July 30. On Thurſday laſt came on before the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, a Cauſe wherein Godfrey Copley of Sprodburgh in this County, Eſq; was Plaintiff, and William Perkins, of Northamptonſhire, Eſq; Defendant, on an Action of Damages for criminal Converſation with the Plaintiff's Wife, when the Jury, conſiſting of Gentlemen of the beſt Fortune and Figure in that County, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 3000l. Damages. A Sentence of Divorce was paſſed the 2d Inſtant by Dr. Simpſon of Doctor's Commons, on Account of the ſaid Adultery. ib.

Thurſday.

His Daniſh Majeſty has publiſhed an Ordonnance relating to Maritime Affairs, wherein he preſcribes the Form and Colour of the Flag to be carried by the Ships of his Subjects, diſtinguiſhing thoſe of Privateers, Tranſports in the King's Troops, thoſe of Companies eſtabliſhed under any particular Charter, and thoſe of private Merchants, from each other. W. E.

They write from Rome, that the Knights of the Order of St. Stephen have ſent a Deputation to the Pope, to thank his Holineſs for the Favour he has granted them of wearing Swords in his Preſence: And that, though the Commandant Solari had been refuſed, the General of the Gallies of Malta had been admitted in the Character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary from that State, and conducted to an Audience of the Pontiff in that Character, when he made an Excuſe for the Recal of the Bailli de Tencin, and the Nomination of another Ambaſſador in his Place, without the Participation of his Holineſs. ib.

Letters from Naples mention, that as ſoon as the Definitive Treaty of Peace is finiſhed, Orders will be ſent for the Miniſter of that Court at London to renew the Negotiation, that was begun ſome Years ago, for the Concluſion of a Treaty of Commerce betwixt the two Kingdoms. ib.

According to the laſt Letters received from Genoa, there is a great Mortality among the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe in Corſica, who are now entrenched at St. Fiorenzo: But as they have a free Communication by Sea, it was expected they would ſoon be tranſported back to the Continent, and ſpeedily put an End to the War in that Iſland. ib.

According to the laſt Letters from Madrid, the Removal of M. de Macanas from Segovia to Coruna, was owing to the ruinous Condition of the Caſtle at the former of thoſe Places, which made it dangerous for him to inhabit within the Walls of it, for Fear of their tumbling on his Head. ib.

Letters from Warſaw, July 17, ſay, that their Accounts from the Eaſt are full of the general Devaſtation occaſioned in the Country by the Drought and Graſhoppers. The Inhabitants have been obliged to retire into the neighbouring Palatinates, to avoid periſhing by Famine. Theſe Diſaſters have raiſed the Price of Corn conſiderably; and as the Drought continues in Poland and Pruſſia, Corn muſt unavoidably be very ſcarce. ib.

Letters from Berlin, July 26, ſay, the great Heats have brought the Graſhoppers into Sileſia alſo, where they have ſhewn themſelves in ſeveral Parts. Our Advices hitherto make their Numbers not very great; but the Damage they do is very conſiderable. Laſt Tueſday an Hundred and forty-three Families arrived here from the Palatinate. Several French Engineers are, it is ſaid, expected here, his Majeſty intending to eſtabliſh a Military Academy. ib.

Private Letters from Paris ſay, that the Marriage of the Duke of Savoy, Eldeſt Son of the King of Sardinia, with Madam Victoire of France, is looked upon there to be as good as concluded. ib.

We have an Account from Luxemburgh, dated the 1ſt Inſtant, N. S. that the beſt built Part of that City was in Flames, and the Inhabitants and Garriſon in the utmoſt Confuſion. ib.

The Duke of Newcaſtle accompanied his Majeſty in his Journey to Gottingen: But no Forign Miniſter was of the Party, except the Count de Stadian, Miniſter from the Elector of Mentz; and he was obliged to haſten back to Hanover, on Account of an Expreſs arrived there from his Court.

We hear their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales will go on Tueſday next to Cliefden; and towards the latter End of the Month his Royal Highneſs will ſet out for Norfolk, to take the Diverſion of Shooting. ib.

On Monday Night laſt Mr. Denoyer, Dancing-Maſter to the Prince of Wales's Children, made ſome fine Fireworks at Kew, in Honour of the Princeſs Auguſta's Birth-Day. ib.

Tueſday the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole arrived at his Father's, the Earl of Orford, in New Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, from Oxford. ib.

This Day the Earl of Gower ſet out for his Seat at Trentham in Staffordſhire. ib.

This Day Sir Peter Warren and Sir Edward Hawke were expected in Town. ib.

The Inhabitants of Leiceſter Square have ordered the Statue of his Majeſty King George I. lately put up there, to be gilt with all Expedition. ib.

We hear the Lord Viſcount Hereford has left 1000 l. to be diſtributed to ſuch Objects of Charity as ſhall appear to have, by croſs Accidents and Loſſes, ſuffered extremely. ib.

On Monday they began at the Lottery Office in Duke-Street, Weſtminſter, to ſew up the Tickets for the Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 12th of September. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Anſon arrived at the Admiralty, from his Seat at Soberton in Hampſhire, but laſt from Portſmouth. ib.

On Monday laſt came on at Southampton the Trial of Capt. James Magrath, of the Hon. General Churchill's Regiment of Marines, for killing Lieutenant Alexander M'Hay of the ſame Regiment, in a Duel fought in the Year 1745, when after a Trial which laſted ſome Hours, he was acquitted. ib.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Treaſury appointed Mr. Thatcher to be Clerk of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Lawſon, deceaſed.

The 24th Inſtant is appointed for a General Review of the Horſe and Foot Guards. ib.

Laſt Saturday a Gentleman with his Lady in their Chariot, were attacked in Hedge-Lane by four Foot-pads, two of whom had Piſtols; upon which the Gentleman immediately jumped out of his Chariot, and knocked down the two Villains that were armed, and the other two made off; but as it was dangerous to continue long, the Gentleman ſecured the Piſtols, got into his Chariot, and drove home: His Lady, who was with Child, being much frightened, has ſince miſcarried, and is much indiſpoſed. ib.

This Week James Hamilton, Eſq; it is ſaid, will ſet out for his Government of Penſilvania. ib.

On Monday one Mr. Carliſton, of Piccadilly, for a very conſiderable Wager, ran from that Place to Dunſtable and back again. He was allowed fifteen Hours, and performed it in twelve Hours and fifty Minutes. ib.

Tueſday ſeveral Perſons in Sailors Habits reſcued a Sailor out of a Hackney-Coach in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, who was carrying to Newgate hand-cuffed. ib.

Friday.

A Letter from Paris, dated Auguſt the 9th, confirms what was formerly mentioned relating to a Lottery of Twenty Millions Livres, for it ſays, That ever ſince the Report, it has had a conſiderable Effect upon the Eaſt-India Company's Actions, inſomuch as to make them fall greatly in their Price; and that it is generally ſurmiſed this Lottery is to pay off the Money raiſed upon certain new Exciſe Duties. Our Correſpondent further adds, That they have had publick Proclamation made, that the ſame Correſpondence, as was before the War, is now opened between them and us; and that every Wedneſday and Saturday Letters will be diſpatched from thence to Great-Britain. ib.

We are informed, that a great Number of Shipwrights, &c. diſcharged out of the Dock-Yards, are hired by French Agents. ib.

Yeſterday Morning a poor Woman, coming over Leiceſter Fields from Covent-Garden, loaden with Fruit, fell down under her Burden, and died in a very ſhort Time. ib.

On Wedneſday a Woman with a Child came to the Shop of Mr. Chambers, a Pawnbroker, the Corner of Blackamoor-Street, Clare-Market, offering to pawn the Child's Gown; but Mr. Chambers refuſing to take it, ſhe immediately declared the Child to be his; upon which he ſecured her, and carried her before a Magiſtrate, when it appeared, that ſhe had taken up the Child with an Intent to ſtrip her. ib.

Yeſterday a Man well-dreſſed was found drowned in the Canal in St. James's Park; as he had no Marks of Violence about him, it is ſuppoſed he did this raſh Action in Deſpair. ib.

York, Auguſt 1. On Friday at the Guildhall, Mr. Baldock was choſen a Commoner for Walmgate Ward in the Room of Mr. Etherington, deceaſed.

On Saturday Morning came on, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, and a ſpecial Jury of Gentlemen of the firſt Rank and Diſtinction in this County, a Cauſe of great Conſequence, wherein Mr. Charles Hodgſon was Plaintiff, and Mr Richard Forſter of Eaſt Witton, Defendant. The Action was brought for the Recovery of Tythe Hay, which had, Time immemorial, been covered by a Modus. And the Plaintiff's firſt Witneſs proving that Tythe, in Kind, of Hay, had never been paid, but a Modus always accepted in Lieu thereof, he became Nonſuited. G. A.

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